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U.S. Department of Agriculture

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JUNE 1, 1942

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	ACREAGE FOR HARVEST 1942		YIELD PER ACRE (bushels)			TOTAL PRODUCTION (thousand bushels)		
	Per-cent of 1941	Acres in thousands	Average 1930-39	1941	Indicated June 1, 1942	Average 1930-39	1941	Indicated June 1, 1942
	1941	39	14.4	17.0	17.8	569,417	671,293	646,931
Winter wheat.....	91.8	36,319	14.4	17.0	17.8	569,417	671,293	646,931
Rye.....	107.9	3,776	11.2	12.9	14.4	38,472	45,191	54,397
All spring wheat.....	—	—	—	—	—	178,090	274,644	221,128
Oats.....	—	—	—	—	—	1,007,141	1,176,107	1,252,380
Barley.....	—	—	—	—	—	224,970	358,709	401,843
Peaches, total crop	—	—	—	—	—	1 54,706	1 74,170	67,418
Pears, total crop....	—	—	—	—	—	1 27,253	1 29,533	29,303

CROP	CONDITION JUNE 1		
	Average 1930-39 Percent	1941 Percent	1942 Percent
All spring wheat.....	74	87	89
Durum.....	74	86	89
Other spring.....	2 73	87	89
Oats.....	77	82	85
Barley.....	77	83	84
Hay, all.....	75	76	86
Hay, all tame.....	76	75	86
Hay, wild.....	71	84	89
Hay, clover and timothy.....	75	72	88
Hay, alfalfa.....	79	85	87
Pasture.....	76	79	88
Apples, commercial crops.....	2 64	65	68
Peaches.....	62	75	69
Pears.....	63	67	69

CROP	GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JUNE 1					
	Average 1934-39 Percent ⁴	1,000 bushels	1941 Percent ⁴	1,000 bushels	1942 Percent ⁴	1,000 bushels
Barley.....	16.7	34,723	21.2	65,615	21.3	76,260
Rye.....	21.0	8,637	40.9	16,840	30.5	13,795

Includes some quantities not harvested. ² Short-time average. ³ See footnote on table by States. ⁴ Percent of previous year's crop.

APPROVED:



ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
June 1, 1942BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
June 10, 1942
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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JUNE 1, 1942

Crops and pastures have made a favorable start in nearly all States. As usual some areas have been too wet and some too dry but prospects have rarely averaged better at this season of the year. Half of the States reported crop prospects on June 1 at least as good for that date as in any of the past 4 years and only half a dozen States reported prospects below the 4-year average for June 1. With adequate rainfall and good growing conditions in so much of the country, pastures have an excellent start and their condition averages higher than in any previous month since July 1927. Prospects for both crops and pastures probably improved during the first part of June as a result of well distributed rains.

While definite forecasts of total crop production can hardly be made till plantings of late crops have been completed and growth of early crops is further advanced, present conditions fully support earlier expectations of increased plantings and light abandonment. Growing conditions are so generally favorable that another year of heavy production of crops and livestock seems probable. If the weather continues favorable, previous records of agricultural output in the United States may be considerably exceeded.

Not all crops or all States have been favored. In some of the Mountain States late frosts and cool weather have retarded growth and the area from central Colorado southward and southwestward is now in need of rain. Nevertheless, in most of the West crop prospects are good, ranges are in better than average condition and there are adequate supplies of water for irrigation. Crops are poorest in northeastern Texas and southeastern Oklahoma. There, a large acreage of oats and barley and some wheat was destroyed by aphides or "green bugs," and other crops have had a poor start because of excessive rain. In other portions of the South growing conditions were somewhat uneven and not much above the average at the same season in the last several years. On the other hand, crop prospects in the northern half of the country and on the Pacific Coast were mostly good to excellent except in limited areas where the frequent rains have interfered with the planting and cultivating of crops.

With the growth of early hay crops and small grains well advanced and harvesting begun, there seems justification for expecting good yields of these crops in the main producing areas. An excellent crop of hay seems assured. Even allowing for some shortage of labor for haying, the crop is likely

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to be one of the largest yet produced and it could easily top previous records. In addition, judging from present moisture conditions, a rather large tonnage of sorghum forage is likely to be produced.

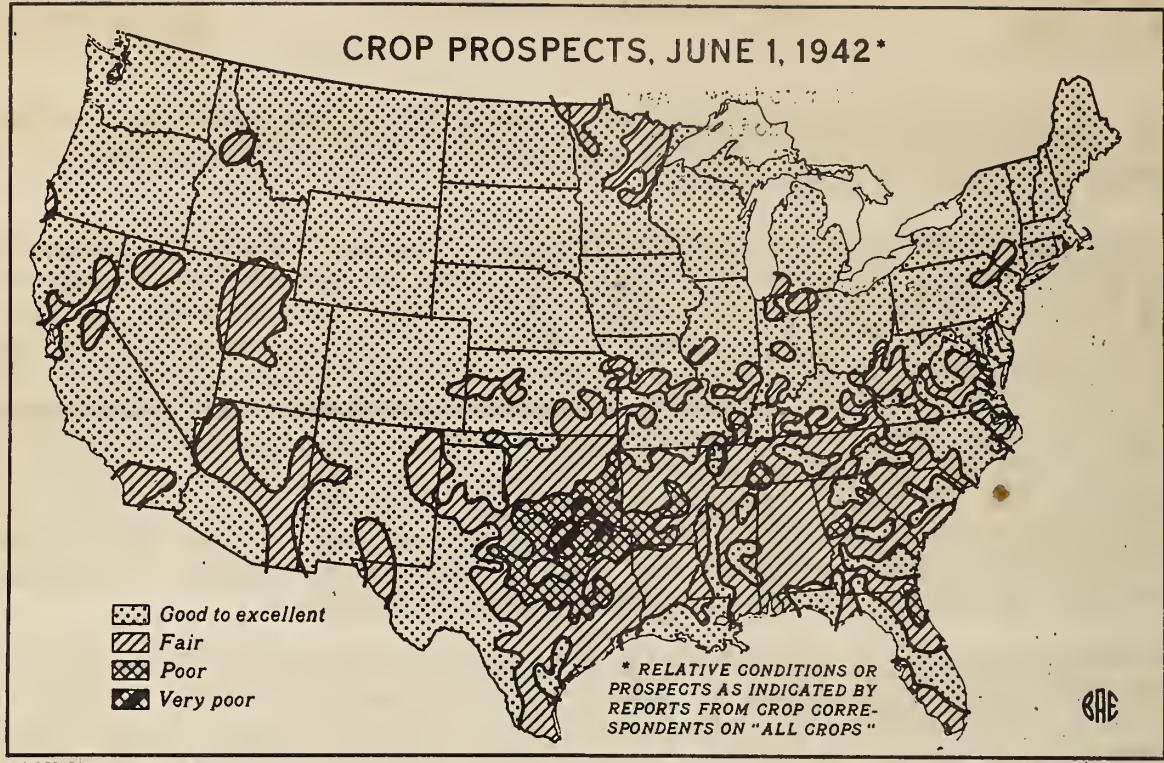
Small grain yields are much less certain this early in the season but present indications are that the yield of winter wheat will be above the 1930-39 average in all except 3 States. In the Great Plains area where the droughts were most severe, the wheat yield will probably be more than 35 percent above the average for the decade. With light abandonment and good yields partially offsetting the reduction in the acreage seeded, winter wheat production is expected to be about 647 million bushels, only 4 percent less than production last year. Spring wheat has made a good start except where seeding was delayed by wet weather. It is well supplied with moisture at present and the reported condition is the highest for June 1 since 1923. With light abandonment and a good yield the most likely prospect, spring wheat is expected to push total wheat production to nearly 870 million bushels. Allowing for stocks on hand this would indicate a record supply of wheat.

The oats crop was nearly a complete failure in parts of Texas and Oklahoma, but prospects are generally favorable in the Corn Belt States and total production is expected to be 1,252 million bushels which would be slightly above production in any of the last 10 years. Barley production seems likely to pass the 400 million bushel mark for the first time, and 76 million bushels from last year's crop is still held on the farms. The rye crop is estimated at more than 54 million bushels, a volume exceeded only twice since the 1917-24 period of heavy exports.

Prospects for fruit production are still indefinite but the reports received seem to indicate that the total output is likely to be moderately above average. Citrus fruits for harvest this summer will be in smaller supply than last year but the orange and grapefruit crops that will begin to move next fall are likely to be large. Apples show only average prospects, partly because of unfavorable weather at blooming time in the northeastern and north central States. The production of peaches, pears, cherries and California plums is expected to be well above average, but apricot production is expected to be slightly below average and dried prune production materially less than average.

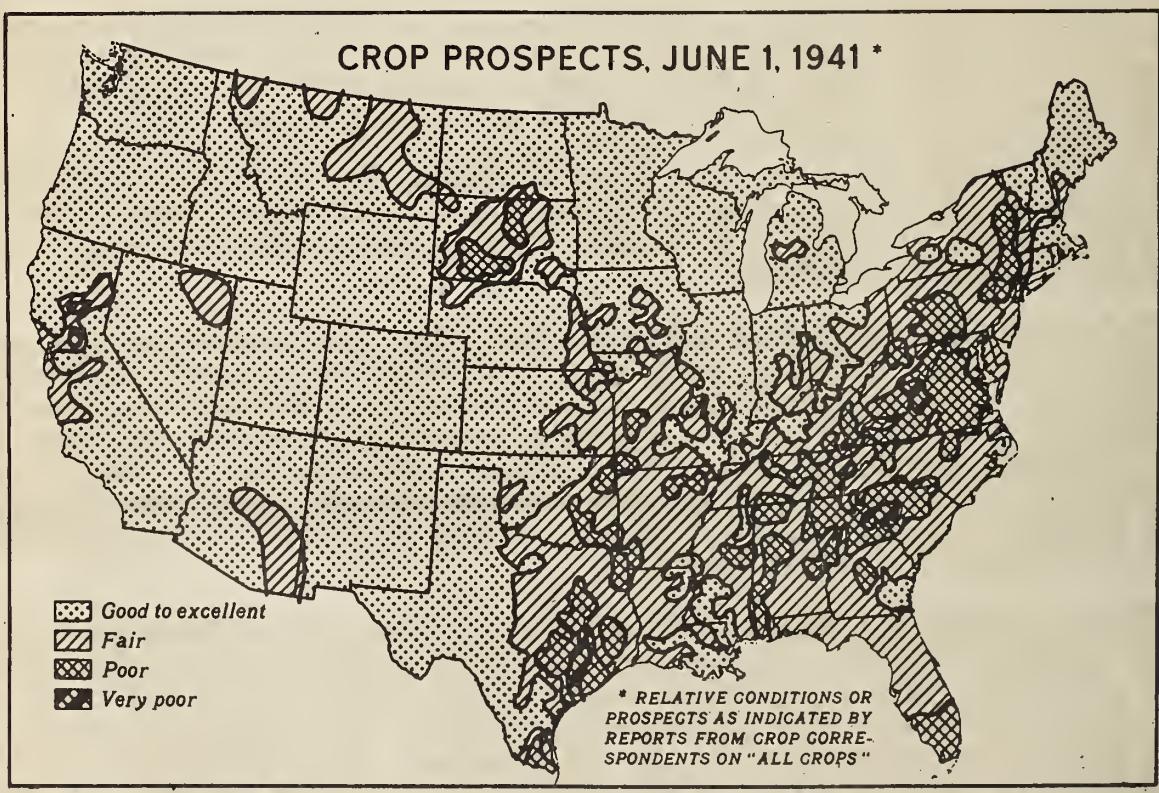
Prospects for vegetable crops have improved moderately. The production of commercial truck crops in the areas shipping during June is expected to be nearly 7 percent above production in the same areas last year. Plantings of cabbage and onions in late States have been increased. The vegetable areas along the Atlantic Coast from Virginia to central New Jersey have been suffering from lack of rain. Early reports on the principal vegetables for canning and freezing indicate about normal progress with some setbacks from dry weather along the Central Atlantic Coast but generally favorable conditions in Northern States.

CORN: Planting of corn was delayed from a few days to as much as three weeks by cool, wet weather. However, rapid progress was made toward the end of May so that by June 1 most of the crop was planted, except in South Dakota where the delay was serious. There was considerable replanting necessary in many States as a result of excessive rains and poor germination. In the Corn Belt, corn is not in as good a condition as a year ago, but it is better than at the same time in 1940. On the whole, however, the crop was making satisfactory progress despite delayed planting. The percentage of the crop planted with hybrid seed is expected to show an increase again this year, ranging from moderate increases in the central Corn Belt to sizable increases in surrounding States.



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WHEAT: The total wheat production of 868,059,000 bushels indicated June 1 is 8 percent less than the 945,937,000 bushels crop last year, but is substantially above the 10-year (1930-39) average of 747,507,000 bushels.

The indicated winter wheat production of 646,931,000 bushels is about 4 percent less than last year's crop of 671,293,000 bushels, but 14 percent above the 10-year average of 569,417,000 bushels. During May winter wheat had, in most sections, the moisture supply needed to sustain the heavy plant growth that developed under the wet, cool conditions of April. The moisture supply during May, however, was less than needed in a part of the southwestern hard red winter wheat States, including the southwestern part of Kansas, the Panhandle areas of Oklahoma and Texas, and eastern New Mexico and Colorado. In that area surface moisture was becoming depleted by the end of May by dry winds and heavy plant growth, and a critical surface moisture condition was developing. Moisture conditions in much of that area have improved, however, since June 1. Prospects improved during May in the northern Plains States and the northwest. In the southeastern soft red winter wheat States the dry conditions during April shortened the straw, but heads are filling well and prospects in general improved during May.

The indicated probable yield of 17.8 bushels per acre compares with 17.0 bushels last year, and the 10-year average of 14.4 bushels. The deterioration of the crop in the southwestern hard red winter wheat States with too scant surface moisture during May amounted to a half bushel per acre decline in yield prospects in Texas, Oklahoma and Colorado and six-tenths of a bushel in Kansas. In spite of the decline from the earlier yield prospects in this area, June 1 indicated yields are above average in all winter wheat States excepting Illinois, Missouri and Arizona. In most of the soft red winter wheat States, east of the Missouri River, indicated yields are above those forecast May 1 by 0.5 to 1.5 bushels per acre. In the Northwestern States increases in yields ranged from 0.5 to 2.0 bushels per acre.

The indicated production of all spring wheat as of June 1 is 221,128,000 bushels. This forecast is based on the intended acreage as published in the March Prospective Plantings report and prospective yields based on June 1 conditions. Indicated June 1 yields are above average in practically all States. The indicated 1942 production represents a sharp decrease from last year's production of 274,644,000 bushels due largely to reduced acreage, but is well above the 10-year average production of 178,090,000 bushels. The 89 percent condition of spring wheat is the highest for June 1 in 19 years. On the same date last year it was 87 percent and the 10-year average is 74 percent. Although the early cold, wet weather delayed spring wheat planting somewhat and early growth was slow, the moisture situation in the principal spring wheat States is unusually promising. The yield indicated by June 1 condition is 14.4 bushels per seeded acre, the highest in 14 years.

OATS: Based on the prospective acreage reported in March, the June 1 condition of oats indicates a production of 1,252,380,000 bushels, compared with the 1941 production of 1,176,107,000 bushels and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 1,007,141,000 bushels.

Except in the Northeast, some North Central States, and in the Pacific Coast area, oats on June 1 were somewhat less promising than the crop harvested in 1941. However, June 1 indicated yields were above those of the 10-year (1930-39) average in all but a few States. Oklahoma and Texas reported severe damage and considerable abandonment of both spring and winter oats acreage due to green bugs. In the West North Central States, indicated oats yields are above average in all States and above last year in all except North Dakota and Nebraska, where late seeding and continued cool,

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wet weather have retarded growth. In the eastern Corn Belt States, the crop was planted rather late. It was retarded in some States by dry weather in late April, but generally improved in May, with the earlier fields headed out.

Outside of the important Corn Belt area, May weather was too wet and cool for oats over most of the northern States. Excessive moisture combined with cool weather resulted in a late start of the crop in the northern Rocky Mountain States. Plantings were late in some eastern States.

Harvesting of winter oats is now under way in the Southern States. Yields are running well below average in the Texas-Oklahoma Panhandle due to green bug damage. They are exceptionally good in Arkansas, well above average in Louisiana and Mississippi, and slightly above average in the other Southern States.

BARLEY: The production of barley indicated by condition as of June 1 is 401,843,000 bushels, about 43 million bushels or 12 percent more than the production in 1941. Condition on June 1 was reported at 84 percent of normal, compared with 83 percent in 1941 and 77 percent, the 10-year (1930-39) average. Yields above the ten-year average on seeded acreage are in prospect in all important barley producing States except Illinois, Missouri, Texas, and Maryland. Green bugs have severely damaged the crop in Texas and Oklahoma. Although the crop in the North Central States made a slow start due to the cold spring, recent warm weather has caused rapid improvement. Indicated yields in all States east of the Mississippi River equal or are better than in 1941 except in Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky. Indicated yields west of the Mississippi are generally below the 1941 yields except in Iowa, South Dakota, California, and Arkansas.

Farm stocks of barley on June 1 totaled 76,260,000 bushels or 21.3 percent of the 1941 production, and were nearly 11 million bushels more than the June 1 farm carry-over in 1941.

RYE: Continued excellent prospects for rye now indicate a crop of 54,397,000 bushels, the largest crop since 1938. This indicated production is 20 percent larger than last year and 41 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average. The estimated yield of 14.4 bushels per acre is the highest since 1927 and exceeds the 10-year (1930-39) average by more than three bushels per acre. Above average yields are expected for all States. May weather in the leading rye States was favorable for development of the crop which is largely in the headed stage at this time. Prospects improved since May 1 in South Dakota and Wisconsin and continued very favorable in North Dakota, Minnesota, and Nebraska. In States east of the Mississippi River, the yield outlook was mostly better than a month ago. However, dry weather in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas caused some decline in prospects for these States but above average yields are still expected.

Farm stocks of old rye on June 1, 1942 amounted to 13,795,000 bushels, or about 18 percent below the 16,840,000 bushels on farms a year earlier, but 60 percent above the 6-year (1934-39) average June 1 farm stocks of 8,637,000 bushels.

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HAY: The 1942 hay crop is expected to be unusually large and may be a record crop. The June 1 reported condition of both tame and wild hay is the highest since the record breaking crop of 1927 and the acreage available for hay this year is larger than was harvested in that year. With prospects for very good yields per acre, the acreage that will be cut this year will depend to a considerable extent on farmers' judgment of tonnage needed to meet requirements, and their ability to harvest it.

The June 1 condition of tame hay is equal to or above the 10-year average in all States except in Nevada, Tennessee and a small area extending from New Jersey to Virginia. In the 12 important North Central States the condition of tame hay is above last year, and ranges from 6 to 34 points above the 10-year average. The June 1 condition of alfalfa, clover-timothy, and wild hay is also well above the 10-year average in nearly all important States, but the dry spring damaged clover considerably from New Jersey southwestward to Tennessee.

EARLY POTATOES: The June 1 average condition of early potatoes in the 10 Southern States and California was the same as that of May 1. Slight declines were reported for North Carolina, Mississippi, Arkansas, Florida, Oklahoma, and Texas but these were offset by improvement in the crops in Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and California. South Carolina remained unchanged. Condition in these 11 States on June 1 averaged 78 percent compared with 68 percent on June 1, 1941 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 73 percent. Production of the early commercial crop in these States and Tennessee is indicated to be 27,555,000 bushels compared with 28,064,000 bushels produced last season. Production of early commercial potatoes in the intermediate States of Georgia (north), Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, and Maryland is indicated to be 8,703,000 bushels compared with 8,560,000 bushels last year.

APPLES (COMMERCIAL CROP): The June 1 condition of apples in commercial areas was 68 percent compared with 65 percent a year earlier, and the 6-year (1934-39) average of 64 percent. Condition the first of June was above the 6-year average in all major geographic regions except the South Central States where it was slightly below average.

Bloom in most important areas was all that could be desired this year. But cool, wet weather interfered with pollination in many sections, resulting in a set of fruit which was somewhat disappointing. Also, moderate spring frost damage occurred in some North Atlantic and Mid-western States.

In each of the North Atlantic States condition was higher than on June 1, 1941. Bloom was generally early and heavy. Cloudy, foggy weather was unfavorable for pollination, however, and the set of fruit was only light to medium. Except for North Carolina and Georgia, condition of commercial apples on June 1 in the South Atlantic States was higher than a year earlier.

In the Central region, States east of the Mississippi River report lower June 1 condition than last year, except in Ohio, where condition was higher than a year earlier. West of the Mississippi, Minnesota, and Arkansas had a lower June 1 condition but Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and Missouri reported condition as high or higher than on June 1, 1941. Prospects for the commercial apple crop in the Central area as a whole declined somewhat from early-season expectations which were based on an unusually heavy bloom. It is now apparent that many orchards are carrying only a moderate set of fruit.

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In Montana, Washington, and Oregon, higher condition of commercial apples was reported as of June 1 this year than a year earlier. Other western States showed declines. In the western region as a whole, condition was slightly above that of a year ago.

PEACHES: Prospective production of peaches in 1942 is 67,418,000 bushels.

This is 9 percent less than last year's bumper crop, but about 23 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average.

Peach prospects on June 1 in all of the 10 early Southern States were generally good. Total production in these States is now indicated to be 21,898,000 bushels, which is about the same as indicated on May 1. The 1941 crop totaled 24,903,000 bushels and the 10-year average production was 14,505,000 bushels.

In the North Atlantic group of States, prospective production is about the same as the 10-year average, but 7 percent below last year's crop. Early freezes caused considerable damage to buds in New England, and in some sections of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Conditions in the North Central group of States are variable, due mostly to early freezes. Total production in this section is indicated to be about 16 percent less than the 10-year average and 49 percent less than last year. Missouri is the only State in this area with an indicated peach crop above average.

California peach production is indicated to be the second largest of record (exceeded only by the 1930 production). The clingstone crop is estimated at 17,585,000 bushels compared with 13,834,000 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 15,143,000 bushels. Production of freestone varieties is placed at 9,792,000 bushels compared with 8,917,000 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 7,863,000 bushels. Washington is expected to have a record crop this year with a production of 2,116,000 bushels--6 percent larger than last year. The Colorado peach crop is indicated to be about 6 percent above average, but 15 percent below last year's large production. The Utah crop is indicated to be only 294,000 bushels this year, which is 35 percent less than the 10-year average and 61 percent smaller than last year.

PEARS: Production of pears in 1942 is indicated at 29,303,000 bushels--1 percent lower than in 1941 but 8 percent above the 10-year average. In most important areas, except California, growing conditions during May were favorable and the set of fruit is good. In the important Pacific Coast States, Bartlett production is estimated at 14,850,000 bushels compared with 15,558,000 bushels last year.

Frost damage in late April and early May reduced the Bartlett set in Washington somewhat below earlier expectations, but growing conditions since that time have been satisfactory. The pear psylla eradication program in Washington in 1941 was highly successful, and no serious psylla infestations are expected this season. In Oregon, hail and frost damaged pears in the Medford area but for the State as a whole the tonnage of both Bartletts and other pears is expected to be larger than last year. California Bartlett prospects are variable due to serious scab development in some counties, and to heavier-than-usual shedding of small fruit. For pears other than Bartletts in the Pacific Coast States, production is indicated to be 5,033,000 bushels--6 percent above 1941.

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In New York present prospects point to a good crop in all areas of the State, though in some sections new foliage shows severe blight damage. Pennsylvania pear orchards are carrying a good set of fruit in most sections of the State, but blight is becoming rather prevalent. Prospective production of pears in Michigan is somewhat smaller than in 1941.

GRAPEs (CALIFORNIA): Vineyards in California are in good condition and grapes have made fair growth despite cool May weather which has somewhat delayed development of bunch forms for the 1942 crop in some areas. The June 1 condition of wine grapes, at 84 percent, was slightly above the 10-year (1930-39) average of 82 percent but was 4 points lower than that of a year earlier. Condition of raisin varieties was only 79 percent compared with 84 percent on June 1 last year and the 10-year average of 80 percent. Table grape condition on June 1 was considerably below last year and below average--76 percent as compared with 83 for 1941, and the 1930-39 average of 80 percent.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of California dried prunes is placed at 166,000 tons--6 percent less than were harvested in 1941. Prospects are rather variable, but sizes are expected to average considerably larger than last season. California plum production is indicated to be 74,000 tons--4 percent larger than last season. Condition of Michigan plums is 59 percent--nearly average, but materially below last season. June 1 condition of Idaho prunes is only 54 percent compared with 77 last season. Losses from spring frosts were extensive in the Boise Valley of Idaho but relatively light in other commercial areas. The condition of prunes in eastern Washington and Oregon on June 1 indicates somewhat larger crops in these areas than last season; but in the western sections of these States present prospects point to materially less production than in 1941. (Prunes in the eastern areas of these States are used mostly for fresh shipment; in the western areas, for canning and drying.) Cold, rainy weather during the last week of April and during most of May was unfavorable for western Washington and Oregon prunes. Dropping of fruit has been rather heavy, and, in some areas, brown rot is beginning to appear.

CITRUS FRUITS: The total United States orange crop for the present marketing season (1941-42) is estimated at 83,546,000 boxes--only about 1 percent less than last season. Valencias, which supply the late spring and summer market, are now placed at 29,520,000 boxes in California, and 12,000,000 boxes in Florida. Compared with last season, the Valencia crop in California is $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent less, in Florida, 4 percent less. Texas orange production in 1941-42 was 2 percent larger than for the previous season, Arizona production, 20 percent larger.

Grapefruit production for 1941-42 is expected to total 39,812,000 boxes--8 percent less than the large production of 1940-41. In Florida, Arizona, and California, harvest of late varieties for the summer market continues. Harvest is completed in Texas.

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The California lemon crop for the present marketing season (1941-42) is now placed at 12,420,000 boxes. This indicated production is 27 percent under last season's record crop of 17,099,000 boxes.

In Florida, rainfall during late May and early June relieved drought conditions which had been prevalent prior to that time. But prospects for citrus fruit production from the 1942 bloom (1942-43 season) while still good, declined somewhat during May, largely due to heavy dropping of young fruit brought about by the dry spring weather. In Texas, rainfall during the second week in May checked the seasonal dropping of fruit, and prospects for the coming season in that State are excellent. In Arizona, the condition of grapefruit for the 1942-43 season indicates a crop considerably smaller than in 1941-42. For Arizona oranges, however, prospects are relatively favorable. California citrus prospects for the 1942-43 marketing season appear favorable, though it is still too early for dependable indications as to probable production since unseasonably cool, spring weather has delayed blossoming in most areas.

CHERRIES: Indicated production of all varieties of cherries in the 12 commercial States is 183,590 tons--13 percent above last year, and 30 percent above average. Production of sour varieties is expected to be 10 percent larger than in 1941--sweet varieties, 16 percent larger.

In the West, bumper crops of sweet cherries in the Pacific Coast States more than offset the relatively small crops in Idaho, Colorado, and Utah. The Washington crop of sweet cherries is expected to total 36,600 tons, compared with 24,700 in 1941. Prospects for Royal Ann's, (used chiefly for processing), indicate a crop about equal in volume to last season's and about 10 to 15 percent larger than in 1940. Shipping varieties are expected to run well above last year and 1940. In Oregon, indicated sweet cherry production is placed at 23,700 tons. In 1941 production was 18,900, in 1940, 20,300 tons. Royal Ann's, usually comprising about two-thirds of the Oregon sweet cherry crop, are expected to total around 25 to 30 percent more than last season--other sweets, 10-15 percent more. California production of sweet cherries is indicated to be 29,300 tons, compared with 21,000 last season. Royal Ann's are placed at 12,000 tons compared with 8,400 last year and 4,000 tons in 1940. Shipping varieties are expected to total 17,000 tons compared with 12,600 last season, and 7,000 tons in 1940. In the East, the sweet cherry crop is slightly smaller than in 1941 in all commercial States except New York where production is indicated to be the same as last year.

Indicated production of sour cherries is materially above the 1941 crop in New York and Michigan, and in Washington and Oregon. Prospective crops in these States considerably more than offset relatively small crops in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Utah. Combined prospective production in Montana, Idaho, and Colorado is about the same as in 1941.

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APRICOTS, FIGS AND OLIVES: California apricot production is indicated by the June 1 condition to be 220,000 tons, compared with 198,000 tons last year and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 239,400 tons. Prospective production of Washington apricots is 15,600 tons--7 percent above last year.

California figs have developed satisfactorily and most orchards are in good condition. It is still too early, however, for reliable indications as to the size of the crop. Condition of California olives is considerably above average and present prospects are favorable. Most olive groves were in full bloom by the first of June.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS AND FILBERTS: On the basis of the June 1 condition, prospects for California almonds are favorable, especially when compared with the short crops of the past two years. Condition on June 1 also indicates that production of California walnuts should be well above average. Some walnut blight has been reported, but there is no evidence that blight will be more prevalent than usual. Development of the Oregon filbert crop has been slow, largely because of the lateness of the season, but prospects are generally favorable insofar as the outlook can be determined at this time. Prospects for filberts in Washington are favorable.

MAPLE PRODUCTS: Final reports from producers indicate little change from the May report in the number of trees tapped and production of maple syrup and sugar in New England this spring. Final data for other States are the same as published a month ago. For the 10 Northern States producing maple products, an estimated total of 9,812,000 trees were tapped this spring, a slight increase from 1941. Production of syrup and sugar, however, increased 45 and 69 percent, respectively, compared with 1941. The sharp increase in production per tree this year was due largely to favorable weather conditions especially in States east of the Ohio River where a large number of freezing nights and thawing days prevailed.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

DAIRY PRODUCTION JUNE 1, 1942

PASTURES

With grazing crops developing rapidly under the influence of warm weather and ample May rainfall, farm pastures by June 1 this year were not only adequately supplying current needs of livestock but in most areas were accumulating an abundance of reserve feed. Pasture condition on June 1 averaged 88 percent of normal, 9 points above that a year ago and the highest for any date since 1927. With moisture supplies in many areas replenished by rains since the first of the month, prospects for green feed during the next few weeks are excellent.

There are a few areas in the eastern, southeastern, and southwestern parts of the country where shortage of moisture caused low condition of pastures on June 1. In an area along the eastern seaboard extending from central New Jersey southward into the edge of North Carolina pastures were closely cropped and, although aided by recent showers, were in many sections still not adequately supplied with moisture. In other Southern States east of the Mississippi, conditions on June 1 were spotted with pastures very poor in scattered areas of Tennessee and Alabama. However, in all the Southeastern States grazing conditions were much better than on June 1 a year ago when severe drought was in evidence. In parts of several Southwestern States lack of the usual May rainfall depleted surface moisture supplies, and pasture condition, particularly in Arizona, declined from that of a month ago.

In other areas pasture condition on June 1 ranged from good to excellent. In the North Atlantic States condition averaged the best in more than 20 years in sharp contrast to last year's very low figure. In the North Central States, June 1 pastures averaged the best in more than 15 years. Pastures and ranges, while not up to the unusually good condition of a year ago, improved during May and showed prospects for furnishing excellent summer feed in the central and northern Rocky Mountain area and in the Pacific Coast States.

MILK PRODUCTION

May milk production was at the highest level for any month on record despite a somewhat less than usual seasonal increase from May 1 to June 1. The estimated milk production for May totaled more than 12.1 billion pounds, or nearly 4 percent above production in May last year and about 13 percent higher than the May 1936-40 average. Much of the increased production over a year ago was due to an increase of about 3 percent in milk cow numbers. The past month's production would have been sufficient to have supplied each person in this country with 2.92 pounds or 1.4 quarts of milk daily.

In herds kept by crop correspondents, milk production per cow on June 1 averaged 18.61 pounds, compared with 18.55 pounds on that date last year and a 1931-40 average of 17.05 pounds for June 1. For nearly a year, daily milk production per cow on the first of the month has exceeded that on the same date of a year earlier, although in recent months the increase has not been so pronounced as during the last half of 1941. The percentage of milk cows in production, at 76.6 on June 1, was only slightly lower than a year earlier but was higher than usual for the date.

In every region of the country, milk production per cow showed less than the usual percentage seasonal increase from May 1 to June 1. However, in the North Atlantic and North Central States where this tendency was most pronounced, production per cow on June 1 was still 9 to 10 percent above average for the date. In the Western group of States, production per cow also continued far above average. In the South Central States, however, production per cow has not shown as great an increase above average as reported for other regions partly because of the unusually low percentage of milk cows being milked at this time.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION
JUNE 1942

Hens on farms laid 5,769,000,000 eggs in May, a record high for the month. This was 16 percent above May 1941, and 21 percent above the 10-year (1931-40) average. A record high production was reached in all parts of the country except the Western and the East North Central States. All except 1 percent of this increase was due to an increase in the number of layers.

The total egg production during the first 5 months of this year was 16 percent larger than in the same period in 1941 and 26 percent above the 10-year average. The largest increases in production have taken place in the West North Central and South Central States.

The rate of egg production per layer during May set a new high for the month--17.6 eggs per layer compared with 17.4 eggs in May last year and 16.7 eggs, the 10-year average. The average hen in farm flocks laid 70.4 eggs during the first 5 months of this year, which is 3 percent more than the average hen laid during the same period last year.

Layers in farm flocks totaled 327,157,000 during May, the largest number of record for the month. This exceeded last May by 14 percent and the 10-year average by 15 percent. The largest increase above a year ago was 21 percent in the South Central States and the smallest increase, 8 percent in the North Atlantic States.

The number of young chicks in sample farm flocks increased 40 birds per flock during May, which is less than the 10-year average increase. However, numbers of young chickens on June 1 were the largest since 1930 because of record high early hatchings in April and May--12 percent above a year ago and 12 percent above the 10-year (1931-40) average. Increases of from 8 to 16 percent occurred in all parts of the country except the North Atlantic States where a decrease of 4 percent took place.

A preliminary hatchery report shows the largest May chick hatch of record--9 percent above the previous record in May 1941. Chick hatchings during the first 5 months of this year were 16 percent larger than the record made in 1941 for the same period. Although early hatchings this year (to June 1) have been the heaviest of record, advance orders booked on June 1 for future delivery were 1 percent smaller than last year indicating that the late hatch this year may not equal the very heavy late hatch of last year.

Commercial broiler production so far this year has been considerably less than it was during the same months last year because of a less favorable relationship between broiler prices and feed cost. However, an improvement in the broiler price situation during the latter part of May has stimulated the production of broiler chicks which is expected to continue as long as the broiler price remains favorable.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-May were the highest for the month since 1920. They averaged 26.5 cents per dozen compared with 20.1 cents a year ago and 15.4 cents, the 10-year (1931-40) average. Chicken prices were the highest for May since 1930. They averaged 18.4 cents per pound live weight compared with 16.2 cents a year ago and 14.0 cents, the 10-year average. Mid-May prices received for turkeys at 19.1 cents per pound live weight were the highest for the month in 10 years of record and compare with 15.4 cents a year ago. Although the average cost of feed in a farm poultry ration at mid-May prices was 31 percent higher than a year earlier, the egg-feed ratio was slightly more favorable than in May 1941 because of higher egg prices.

CROP REPORT
as of
June 1, 1942

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
June 10, 1942
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

WINTER WHEAT

RYE

State	: Indicated June 1, 1942		: Indicated June 1, 1942		: Stocks on farms June 1, 1942	
	Yield : per acre	Production Bu. Thous. bu.	Yield : per acre	Production Bu. Thous. bu.	Average 1934-39 Thous. bu.	1942 Thous. bu.
N.Y.	26.0	7,098	18.0	378	67	29
N.J.	22.5	1,170	17.5	280	28	21
Pa.	21.0	16,359	15.0	840	284	136
Ohio	22.5	39,150	18.5	1,610	106	147
Ind.	18.0	22,032	13.5	1,944	240	352
Ill.	17.0	18,819	13.0	715	181	58
Mich.	22.0	14,916	14.0	1,078	450	110
Wis.	20.0	720	14.0	1,778	884	735
Minn.	21.0	3,759	17.0	4,488	1,638	1,841
Iowa	21.0	4,074	16.5	446	388	46
Mo.	12.0	10,704	12.0	504	36	51
N. Dak.	--	--	16.0	15,648	1,538	4,595
S. Dak.	17.0	3,077	16.0	11,680	1,458	2,779
Nebr.	19.0	54,283	12.0	4,896	763	1,540
Kans.	16.2	166,601	11.0	979	80	137
Del.	20.0	1,180	14.0	140	11	1
Md.	20.5	6,355	14.0	238	27	7
Va.	15.5	7,332	12.5	588	49	49
W. Va.	16.0	1,552	12.0	48	20	9
N. C.	15.5	7,657	10.5	472	40	29
S. C.	13.0	3,679	9.0	279	4	9
Ga.	10.5	2,331	7.5	172	7	11
Ky.	17.5	6,878	14.0	308	7	10
Tenn.	15.0	5,340	10.0	420	7	9
Ala.	13.0	117	--	--	--	--
Ark.	11.5	545	--	--	--	--
Okla.	13.5	52,826	9.0	1,314	14	110
Tex.	15.0	44,325	12.0	300	1	22
Mont.	24.0	30,528	14.0	672	93	297
Idaho	25.5	14,000	13.0	91	14	31
Wyo.	18.0	2,646	10.0	210	29	164
Colo.	17.5	19,005	10.0	950	49	241
N. Mex.	15.0	4,170	--	--	--	--
Ariz.	21.0	567	--	--	--	--
Utah	18.0	2,898	9.0	45	1	8
Nev.	28.0	112	--	--	--	--
Wash.	29.0	42,543	13.0	325	24	50
Oreg.	25.5	15,224	13.5	405	96	160
Calif.	19.0	12,559	13.0	156	5	1
U. S.	17.8	646,931	14.4	54,397	8,637	13,795

1/ See May General Crop Report for comparative data.

mbp

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

June 1, 1942

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

June 10, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

 ALL
 OATS : SPRING WHEAT : BARLEY

 State : Average : Ind. : Average : Ind. : Average : Ind. : Average :
 : 1930-39 : 1942 1/ : 1930-39:1942 1/ : 1930-39:1942 1/ : 1934-39 : 1942

	Thous. bu.						
Me.	4,320	3,952	101	40	120	168	.23
N.H.	282	228					12
Vt.	1,866	1,617			109	145	17
Mass.	182	238					18
R.I.	63	31					
Conn.	190	124					
N.Y.	23,817	30,835	134	76	3,854	3,510	666
N.J.	1,378	1,470			43	261	4
Pa.	26,405	31,860	202	209	1,889	4,630	236
Ohio	42,814	49,881	158	23	1,194	1,360	77
Ind.	41,123	52,174	169	111	634	3,080	56
Ill.	115,090	135,698	1,038	195	5,195	4,400	557
Mich.	39,026	49,572	294	258	4,959	6,820	700
Wis.	75,456	90,300	1,164	779	21,516	16,352	3,188
Minn.	133,528	148,820	19,565	17,054	43,822	48,256	8,106
Iowa	185,271	187,632	465	336	11,826	6,090	1,796
Mo.	36,989	63,829			1,222	4,386	84
N.Dak.	28,342	54,236	63,739	112,238	24,493	39,312	5,406
S.Dak.	37,372	64,204	19,682	33,529	23,543	48,741	6,078
Nebr.	42,750	54,297	2,027	1,380	12,760	45,654	2,393
Kans.	32,525	45,624	122	147	5,478	22,656	530
Del.	94	90			--	217	--
Md.	1,325	1,085			1,091	2,668	86
Va.	2,116	3,075			1,132	2,158	106
W.Va.	1,931	1,840			137	371	22
N.C.	4,460	6,625			253	936	14
S.C.	9,238	13,068					43
Ga.	7,173	11,798					
Fla.	115	192					
Ky.	1,733	1,995			510	3,150	33
Tenn.	1,603	2,970			546	2,163	28
Ala.	2,219	4,875					80
Miss.	1,235	11,550					
Ark.	2,784	9,802			--	186	--
La.	942	3,000					12
Okla.	26,083	25,888			2,091	11,004	146
Tex.	34,980	25,610			2,366	5,238	163
Mont.	5,907	15,648	24,483	30,375	2,717	8,346	600
Idaho	4,967	6,804	10,760	7,710	4,375	13,650	608
Wyo.	2,587	4,867	1,537	1,040	1,476	3,248	302
Colo.	4,292	5,740	3,704	2,730	7,797	16,868	1,228
N.Mex.	568	840	326	334	163	676	25
Ariz.	293	279			755	1,860	26
Utah	1,234	1,840	2,089	2,160	1,818	6,720	236
Nev.	130	246	519	375	292	665	33
Wash.	8,208	10,716	19,815	6,816	1,941	10,990	285
Oreg.	8,944	10,395	6,312	3,213	3,087	9,750	287
Calif.	3,192	4,920			39,764	44,658	576
U.S.	1,007,141	1,252,380	178,090	221,128	234,970	401,843	34,723
							76,260

1/ Based on prospective planted acreage reported in March.

t1d

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

June 1, 1942

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

June 10, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CONDITION JUNE 1

: Clover and :
 : Tame hay : timothy hay : Alfalfa hay : Wild hay : Pasture -

State : Average: : Average: : Average: : Average: : Average:
 1930-39: 1942 1930-39: 1942 1930-39: 1942 1930-39: 1942 1930-39: 1942

	Percent						
Maine	86	95	87	97	86	89	81
N.H.	86	97	86	97	82	99	79
Vt.	87	99	86	97	83	98	83
Mass.	83	93	84	93	82	94	80
R.I.	84	83	85	85	88	92	86
Conn.	83	94	86	95	87	98	83
N.Y.	78	94	79	94	85	97	76
N.J.	77	75	76	70	83	83	85
Pa.	76	85	76	85	84	91	79
Ohio	71	86	71	85	79	91	71
Ind.	72	83	72	82	81	90	78
Ill.	74	88	75	88	82	90	75
Mich.	77	83	76	82	84	87	80
Wis.	75	92	74	91	79	92	78
Minn.	76	86	75	83	77	85	73
Iowa	75	91	74	91	82	95	78
Mo.	70	90	70	90	81	90	75
N.Dak.	60	94	60	91	60	92	58
S.Dak.	68	92	66	90	67	91	64
Nebr.	74	90	75	92	75	90	74
Kans.	71	88	75	90	71	87	74
Del.	79	69	79	71	84	83	84
Md.	74	69	73	68	82	82	76
Va.	72	63	71	63	78	76	73
W.Va.	70	77	72	79	79	87	74
N.C.	76	78	1/75	78	77	83	74
S.C.	68	74	---	---	72	77	70
Ga.	71	74	---	74	78	77	73
Fla.	70	74	---	---	---	73	78
Ky.	73	82	74	83	82	90	74
Tenn.	73	69	73	67	80	79	74
Ala.	72	73	---	72	75	75	72
Miss.	74	78	---	76	79	86	72
Ark.	74	82	---	86	80	85	78
La.	76	80	---	81	79	81	76
Okla.	70	75	---	69	76	72	87
Tex.	72	75	---	77	79	74	80
Mont.	76	95	80	96	78	93	73
Idaho	83	83	84	85	83	81	85
Wyo.	82	94	84	93	81	93	81
Colo.	81	89	86	89	79	85	83
N.Mex.	76	82	82	82	80	86	67
Ariz.	86	91	—	86	90	77	65
Utah	78	78	82	85	77	74	84
Nev.	80	73	78	91	79	78	81
Wash.	81	91	84	93	80	87	81
Oreg.	82	90	82	91	83	86	79
Calif.	83	86	---	90	85	85	75
U.S.	76	86	75	88	79	87	71
1/ Short-time average							

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

June 1, 1942

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

June 10, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Condition June 1:			Condition June 1:		
	Average:	1934-39:	1941:	Average:	1934-39:	1941:
	1942:				1942:	

Percent

Percent

Eastern States:

North Atlantic:

Me.	68	74	82	Mich.	68	68	66
N.H.	68	56	74	Wis.	77	82	73
Vt.	71	70	75	Minn.	63	88	74
Mass.	70	59	80	Iowa	64	27	61
R.I.	69	57	73	Mo.	51	54	54
Conn.	68	62	84	Nebr.	60	21	55
N.Y.	67	66	68	Kans.	50	35	58
N.J.	68	70	77	All No. Central	58	64	63
Pa.	63	59	69				

Cent. States cont'd

North Central:

Mich.	68	68	66				
Wis.	77	82	73				
Minn.	63	88	74				
Iowa	64	27	61				
Mo.	51	54	54				
Nebr.	60	21	55				
Kans.	50	35	58				
All No. Central	58	64	63				

South Central:

Ky.	46	84	45				
Tenn.	45	75	44				
Ark.	51	60	48				
All So. Central	48	69	46				

All Cent. States

All Cent. States	58	64	61				
------------------	----	----	----	--	--	--	--

Western States:

Mont.	71	78	82				
Idaho	71	68	63				
Colo.	67	67	49				
N. Mex.	57	87	75				

Utah

Utah	76	83	78				
Wash.	73	74	79				
Oreg.	73	65	72				
Calif.	67	63	55				

All West. States

All West. States	71	71	72				
36 States	64	65	68				

1/ Condition of the commercial crop relates to apples in the commercial apple areas of each State, including fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption.

CHERRIES

State	All varieties			Sweet varieties			Sour varieties		
	Condition June 1:	Production 1/	Production 1/	Production 1/	Production 1/	Production 1/	Production 1/	Production 1/	Production 1/
Average:	Average:	Ind.	Ind.	Ind.	Ind.	Ind.	Ind.	Ind.	

1930-39:	1942	1930-39:	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
Percent		Tons		Tons		Tons		Tons

N.Y.	69	69	20,465	17,000	25,500	2,500	2,500	14,500	23,000
Pa.	56	70	7,704	9,800	8,800	2,100	2,000	7,700	6,800
Ohio	55	74	4,550	5,380	4,750	1,040	1,000	4,340	3,750
Mich.	64	61	33,930	31,500	38,900	3,800	3,600	27,700	35,300
Wis.	76	69	8,311	16,300	8,000	-	-	16,300	8,000
Mont.	75	81	436	360	480	60	180	300	300
Idaho	71	64	2,623	2,140	1,970	1,590	1,430	550	540
Colo.	57	55	3,332	3,300	3,090	490	260	2,810	2,830
Utah	59	44	3,008	5,700	3,600	3,900	2,200	1,800	1,400
Wash.	62	75	18,750	2/29,700	33,000	24,700	26,600	2/5,000	6,400
Oreg.	58	67	15,385	2/20,300	26,200	2/18,900	23,700	2/1,400	2,500
Calif.	62	76	22,740	21,000	29,300	21,000	29,300	-	-
12 States	63	68	141,234	162,480	183,590	80,080	92,770	82,400	90,820

1/ 1930-41 revised. Estimates by years available upon request. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions. In 1941, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Washington Sour, 1,000; Oregon Sour, 100.

2/ Includes the following quantities harvested but not utilized due to excessive cullage resulting from rain damage and other causes (tons): Washington Sour, 500; Oregon Sweet, 800; Sour, 100.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

June 1, 1942

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

June 10, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

PEACHES

::

PEARS

Production 1/

State : Average : Indicated : State : Average : Indicated
: 1930-39 : 1941 : 1942 ::

Production 2/

State : Average : Indicated : State : Average : Indicated
: 1930-39 : 1941 : 1942 ::

Thousand bushels

Thousand bushels

N.H.	18	14	12	Maine	10	8	9
Mass.	87	48	43	N.H.	12	9	11
R.I.	24	21	12	Vt.	6	3	4
Conn.	158	126	133	Mass.	71	48	42
N.Y.	1,470	1,649	1,498	R.I.	10	7	7
N.J.	1,106	1,195	1,125	Conn.	56	77	80
Pa.	1,656	1,845	1,720	N.Y.	1,284	848	963
Ohio	858	1,148	704	N.J.	71	44	59
Ind.	355	688	136	Pa.	609	350	416
Ill.	1,446	2,340	1,100	Ohio	592	392	386
Mich.	1,897	3,583	1,720	Ind.	306	224	199
Iowa	86	40	30	Ill.	505	515	432
Mo.	711	1,120	792	Mich.	1,065	1,284	1,156
Nebr.	31	7	27	Iowa	105	52	67
Kans.	105	44	76	Mo.	322	365	400
Del.	319	530	458	Nebr.	32	12	26
Md.	372	563	517	Kans.	136	98	144
Va.	899	3/1,860	1,863	Del.	12	6	7
W. Va.	285	590	560	Md.	80	53	50
N.C.	1,938	3,167	2,642	Va.	304	435	488
S.C.	1,424	3/4,095	3,800	W. Va.	60	92	141
Ga.	5,177	3/7,100	6,699	N.C.	278	405	440
Fla.	66	90	115	S.C.	113	145	180
Ky.	537	1,680	366	Ga.	291	400	519
Tenn.	1,226	2,270	686	Fla.	102	156	176
Ala.	1,448	2,464	1,972	Ky.	182	320	240
Miss.	847	1,394	1,142	Tenn.	228	563	348
Ark.	1,742	3,042	2,542	Ala.	276	397	425
La.	269	334	352	Miss.	289	462	502
Okla.	393	742	604	Ark.	152	201	214
Tex.	1,201	2,475	2,030	La.	126	171	230
Idaho	149	249	225	Okla.	104	256	227
Colo.	1,222	1,516	1,296	Tex.	345	376	482
N.Mex.	71	152	143	Idaho	62	68	55
Ariz.	68	57	45	Colo.	220	175	138
Utah	453	754	294	N.Mex.	40	52	55
Nev.	5	5	5	Ariz.	12	11	10
Wash.	1,241	2,000	2,116	Utah	96	153	89
Oreg.	336	422	441	Nev.	4	4	3
Calif., All	23,006	22,751	27,377	Wash., All	5,537	5/6,954	6,703
Clingstone 4/	15,143	13,834	17,585	Bartlett	3,766	5,200	5,063
Freestone	7,863	8,917	9,792	Other	1,771	5/1,754	1,640
U.S.	54,706	74,170	67,418	Oreg., All	3,307	5/4,050	4,430
				Bartlett	1,294	1,774	1,870
				Other	2,013	5/2,276	2,560
				Calif., All	9,842	8,292	8,750
				Bartlett	8,576	8,584	7,917
				Other	1,267	708	833
				U.S.	27,253	29,533	29,303

1/ 1930-41 revised. Estimates by years available upon request. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions. In 1941, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): Illinois, 168; North Carolina, 300; South Carolina, 600; Georgia, 640.

2/ 1930-41 revised. Estimates by years available upon request. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions. In 1941, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): Pennsylvania, 10; Oregon, Other, 50.

3/ Includes the following quantities harvested but not utilized due to excessive cullage (1,000 bu.): Virginia, 100; South Carolina, 300; Georgia, 320.

4/ Mainly for canning.

5/ Includes the following quantities harvested but not utilized due to excessive cullage (1,000 bu.): Washington Other, 84; Oregon Other, 80.

mbp

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
June 1, 1942Bureau of Agricultural Economics
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
June 10, 1942
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP AND STATE	Production 1/			Condition June 1 (new crop) 1/		
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1941	1942
	Thousand boxes			Percent		

ORANGES:

California, all	37,198	49,478	50,748	83	83	82
Valencias	21,395	30,006	29,520	84	85	81
Navels & Misc.	15,803	19,472	21,238	81	81	84
Florida, all	21,290	31,100	29,300	72	65	73
Early & midseason	2/12,521	15,900	15,100	—	67	73
Valencias	2/ 8,321	12,500	12,000	—	67	74
Tangerines	2,350	2,700	2,100	64	51	78
Satsumas	—	—	—	57	52	61
Texas	1,157	2,750	2,800	64	65	74
Arizona	252	500	600	80	73	78
Alabama	63	1	5	—	45	80
Mississippi	46	(3)	1	—	6	5
Louisiana	275	23	102	2/83	70	91
7 States 4/	60,283	84,082	83,546	79	75	78

GRAPEFRUIT:

Florida, all	14,760	24,600	19,400	64	53	71
Seedless	2/ 6,250	8,400	7,000	—	61	71
Other	2/10,393	16,200	12,400	—	48	70
Texas	6,350	13,800	15,100	58	53	71
Arizona	1,505	2,650	3,100	82	79	57
California, all	1,768	1,983	2,212	81	81	78
Desert Valleys	789	960	1,200	—	—	—
Other	979	1,023	1,012	—	—	—
4 States 4/	24,383	43,033	39,812	66	56	70

LEMONS:

California 4/	8,815	17,099	12,420	78	82	72
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LIMES:

Florida	37	80	5/120	72	62	74
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1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about September 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity and/or eliminated on account of market conditions. 2/ Short-time average. 3/ Failure reported.

4/ Net content of boxes varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 70 lb. net and grapefruit 60 lb.; in Florida and other States, oranges 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, about 76 lb. net.

5/ December 1 indicated production.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

CROP AND STATE	Condition June 1			CROP AND STATE	Condition June 1		
	Average:	1930-39	1941		Average:	1930-39	1941

GRAPES:	Percent			OTHER CROPS: Cont'd	Percent		
	1930-39	1941	1942		1930-39	1941	1942

Florida	71	73	75	Washington:		
California, all	80	85	80	Filberts	—	79
Wine varieties	82	88	84	Oregon:		
Raisin varieties	80	84	79	Filberts	—	73
Table varieties	80	83	76	Florida:		

OTHER CROPS:

California:				Avocados	65	47	62
Figs	77	85	81	Pineapples	69	67	58
Olives	70	72	81				
Almonds	61	32	67				
Walnuts	73	79	81				

APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Condition June 1			Production 1/				
	Average : 1930-39	1941	1942	Average : 1930-39	1941	Indicated : June 1, 1942		
Percent							Tons	
APRICOTS:								
California	62	59	61	239,400	198,000	220,000		
Washington	2/ 67	81	85	8,500	14,600	15,600		
Utah	--	--	--	2,300	1,300	--		
PLUMS:							Fresh Basis	
Michigan	60	69	59	--	--	--		
California	72	76	79	64,600	71,000	74,000		
PRUNES:							Dry Basis 3/	
California (for drying)	64	72	64	207,100	177,000	166,000		
Idaho	69	77	54	--	--	--		
Washington, all	58	73	61	--	--	--		
Eastern Wash.	70	74	83	--	--	--		
Western Wash.	52	72	40	--	--	--		
Oregon, all	53	58	49	--	--	--		
Eastern Oregon	68	71	86	--	--	--		
Western Oregon	51	57	44	--	--	--		

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions. In 1941, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Plums, California, 5,000. 2/ Short-time average. 3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried. In some years, in addition to the dried prunes produced, additional quantities of prunes remained unharvested on account of market conditions. In 1941, the equivalent of 11,000 tons of dried prunes was not harvested on account of market conditions.

CONDITION JUNE 1 1/ OF ALL EARLY POTATOES 2/ IN 10 SOUTHERN STATES AND CALIFORNIA

State	Average : 1941		1942		State	Average : 1941		1942	
	1930-39	1941	1942	1930-39	1941	1942	1930-39	1941	1942
	Percent					Percent			
N.C.	75	58	80	:: Ark.	73	61	76		
S.C.	70	54	78	:: La.	73	81	77		
Ga.	71	58	79	:: Okla.	70	71	69		
Fla.	71	64	83	:: Tex.	66	69	71		
Ala.	75	69	71	:: Calif.	90	82	97		
Miss.	75	72	78	11 States	73	68	78		

1/ Condition reported as of June 1 or at time of harvest.

2/ Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before Sept. 1 in States listed.

MAPLE PRODUCTS

State	Trees tapped		Sugar made 1/		Syrup made 1/				
	Average : 1941	1942	Average : 1941	1942	Average : 1941	1942			
1930-39	1941	1942	1930-39	1941	1942	1930-39	1941	1942	
Thousands trees									
Me.	262	135	128	15	4	8	34	18	27
N.H.	371	247	254	73	16	44	70	49	66
Vt.	5,299	4,040	4,000	700	190	320	1,030	759	1,310
Mass.	237	202	200	69	21	28	57	58	64
N.Y.	3,199	3,080	3,111	349	99	177	733	604	933
Pa.	622	450	441	83	36	40	178	112	128
Ohio	1,199	854	854	27	4	5	341	254	177
Mich.	441	474	488	28	12	19	107	96	102
Wis.	286	261	298	9	1	2	67	34	80
Md.	58	42	38	19	4	11	24	13	16
U.S.	11,974	9,785	9,812	1,377	387	654	2,642	1,997	2,905

1/ Production in Maine does not include some quantities produced on nonfarm lands in Somerset County. In 1941 and 1942, estimates of such quantities were as follows: 1941--23,000 gallons of syrup; 1942--2,000 lb. of sugar and 30,000 gallons of syrup.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

June 10, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES
1936-40 Average, 1941, and 1942

Month	Monthly Total			Daily Average per Capita		
	: Average:		1942	: Average:		:
	: 1936-40:	1941	1942	1941	: 1936-40:	1941
April	9,009	9,921	10,290	104	2.309	2.489
May	10,747	11,711	12,136	104	2.665	2.842
Jan.-May, Incl.	43,025	47,169	49,066	104.0	2.186	2.352

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	June 1	State	June 1
and	Average	and	Average
Division	: 1931-40	: 1941	: 1942
Me.	15.7	18.8	18.0
N.H.	16.4	17.6	19.8
Vt.	18.4	20.6	21.7
Mass.	19.8	21.1	21.3
Conn.	19.2	19.4	21.7
N.Y.	23.2	24.6	26.0
N.J.	21.6	22.0	22.4
Pa.	21.0	22.1	22.3
N. ATL.	21.15	22.38	23.24
Ohio	19.8	19.9	20.6
Ind.	17.8	18.8	19.1
Ill.	17.9	20.0	20.0
Mich.	22.1	23.3	23.8
Wis.	22.2	24.9	24.8
E. N. CENT.	20.43	22.34	22.47
Minn.	20.4	22.7	22.5
Iowa	18.3	19.4	19.7
Mo.	12.8	13.1	14.0
N. Dak.	16.5	21.0	19.4
S. Dak.	15.9	18.4	17.9
Nebr.	17.3	19.3	19.2
Kans.	17.0	18.4	18.0
W. N. CENT.	17.09	19.23	18.66
Md.	17.3	18.3	18.6
Va.	13.4	13.0	13.6
W. Va.	13.8	13.3	14.2
N. C.	12.4	13.0	12.8
S. C.	11.0	11.1	11.7
Ga.	9.1	10.0	10.0
S. ATL.	12.39	13.03	13.42
Ky.	13.8	14.1	14.1
Tenn.	12.0	12.0	12.1
Ala.	9.1	9.3	9.5
Miss.	8.6	8.0	8.7
Ark.	10.6	11.5	10.7
Okla.	13.0	13.8	13.2
Tex.	10.5	11.4	10.3
S. CENT.	11.16	11.61	11.30
Mont.	17.1	19.7	20.8
Idaho	20.7	23.0	21.3
Wyo.	15.9	17.7	19.3
Colo.	16.1	19.5	18.8
Wash	22.2	23.4	23.8
Oreg.	20.5	22.5	22.6
Calif.	20.5	20.0	21.9
WEST.	18.82	20.92	21.40
U. S.	17.05	18.55	18.61

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions, and U. S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.

mbp

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

May 10, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

MAY EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on : and hand during May	Eggs per 100 layers	MAY EGG PRODUCTION		Total eggs produced During May : Jan. to May incl.	Total eggs produced 1941 : 1942 : 1941 : 1942	
			Thousands	Number		Thousands	Millions
Me.	1,504	1,646	2,009	1,931	30	32	138 147
N.H.	1,235	1,346	1,897	1,885	23	25	109 121
Vt.	680	751	1,993	2,043	14	15	57 66
Mass.	3,182	3,414	1,972	1,996	63	68	286 306
R.I.	384	374	1,798	1,953	7	7	34 35
Conn.	2,036	2,200	1,841	1,965	38	43	173 185
N.Y.	10,942	11,116	1,817	1,823	199	203	878 902
N.J.	4,490	5,006	1,720	1,761	77	88	411 443
Pa.	12,871	14,438	1,817	1,823	234	263	1,057 1,191
N. ATL.	37,324	40,291	1,835	1,847	685	744	3,143 3,396
Ohio	15,077	15,974	1,817	1,848	274	295	1,149 1,260
Ind.	9,810	10,834	1,835	1,876	180	203	775 882
Ill.	14,658	16,526	1,724	1,755	253	290	1,040 1,200
Mich.	8,401	9,255	1,860	1,844	156	171	677 717
Wis.	11,416	12,927	1,786	1,795	204	232	841 988
E. N. CENT.	59,362	65,516	1,797	1,818	1,067	1,191	4,482 5,047
Minn.	15,696	18,196	1,854	1,851	291	337	1,113 1,407
Iowa	22,929	26,876	1,724	1,798	395	483	1,531 1,878
Mo.	15,875	17,736	1,742	1,795	277	318	1,136 1,340
N. Dak.	3,228	3,876	1,792	1,820	58	71	197 269
S. Dak.	5,268	6,428	1,720	1,810	91	116	326 453
Nebr.	8,751	10,846	1,798	1,866	157	202	654 844
Kans.	10,560	12,702	1,823	1,826	193	232	812 1,023
W. N. CENT.	82,307	96,660	1,776	1,820	1,462	1,759	5,769 7,214
Del.	712	766	1,795	1,752	13	13	60 63
Md.	2,493	2,700	1,668	1,730	42	47	186 202
Va.	5,614	6,678	1,624	1,649	91	110	434 501
W. Va.	2,840	3,137	1,823	1,807	52	57	204 240
N. C.	5,508	6,516	1,569	1,596	86	104	375 444
S. C.	2,344	2,676	1,386	1,457	32	39	140 159
Ga.	4,614	5,524	1,410	1,454	65	80	271 324
Fla.	1,394	1,512	1,569	1,658	22	25	104 112
S. ATL.	25,519	29,509	1,579	1,610	403	475	1,774 2,045
Ky.	5,765	7,722	1,720	1,736	99	134	452 588
Tenn.	5,918	7,094	1,513	1,581	90	112	415 488
Ala.	4,237	5,150	1,513	1,587	64	82	266 330
Miss.	4,424	5,236	1,457	1,469	64	77	247 296
Ark.	4,900	6,043	1,606	1,624	79	98	311 376
La.	2,859	3,310	1,401	1,404	40	46	164 188
Okla.	7,606	9,508	1,736	1,717	132	163	571 714
Tex.	18,349	21,293	1,649	1,640	303	349	1,278 1,444
S. CENT.	54,058	65,356	1,611	1,623	871	1,061	3,704 4,424
Mont.	1,418	1,690	1,779	1,832	25	31	103 121
Idaho	1,599	1,838	1,804	1,792	29	33	123 132
Wyo.	520	624	1,804	1,792	9	11	38 45
Colo.	2,300	2,817	1,699	1,786	39	50	164 196
N. Mex.	810	836	1,624	1,593	13	13	57 58
Ariz.	376	482	1,587	1,624	6	8	32 38
Utah	1,645	1,752	1,693	1,804	28	32	136 147
Nev.	192	191	1,829	1,897	4	4	16 18
Wash.	5,008	5,100	1,841	1,848	92	94	421 426
Oreg.	2,598	2,692	1,851	1,894	48	51	214 228
Calif.	10,691	11,803	1,717	1,798	184	212	842 925
WEST	27,157	29,825	1,756	1,807	477	539	2,146 2,334
U.S.	285,727	327,157	1,738	1,763	4,965	5,769	21,018 24,460

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

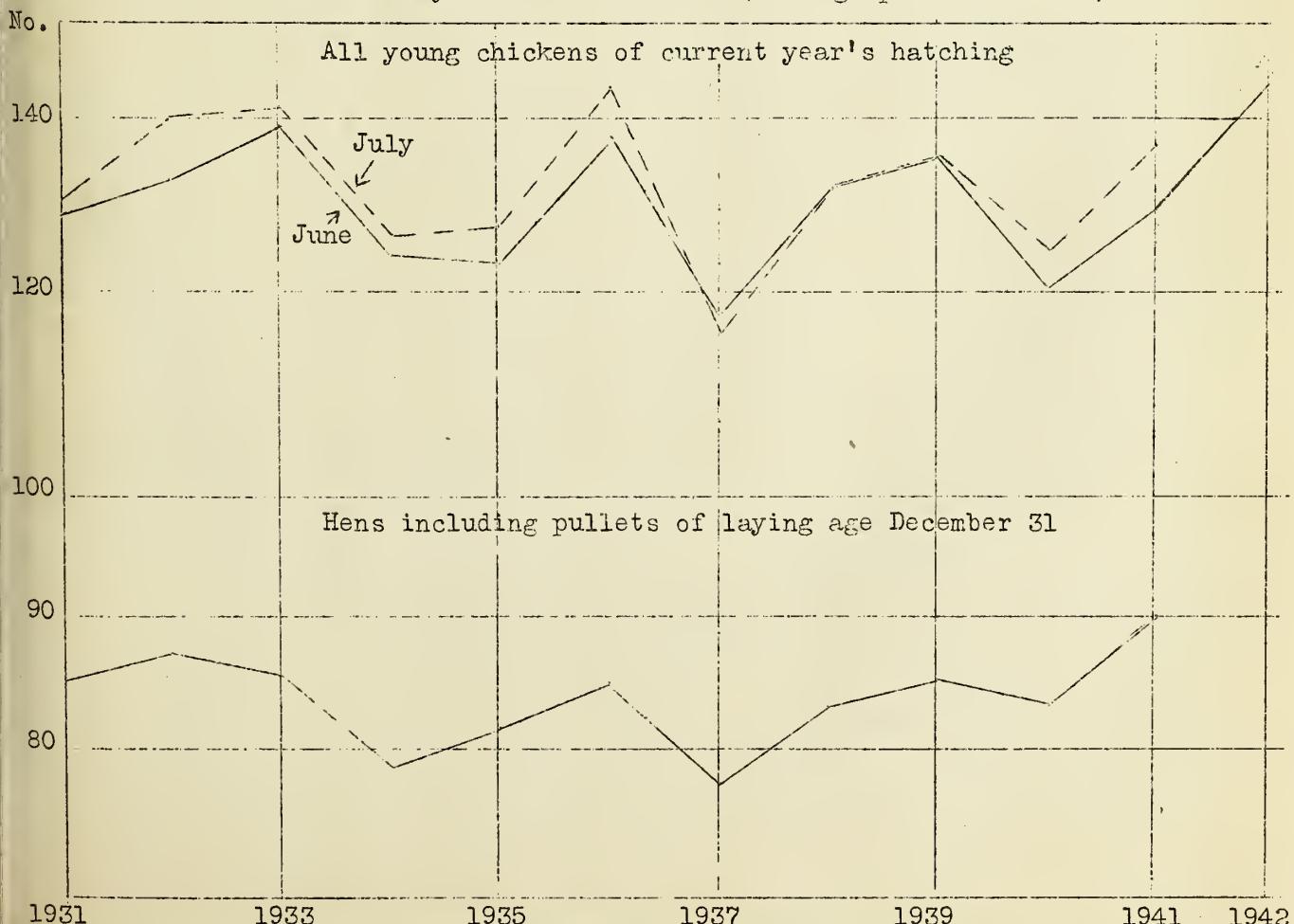
June 10, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Average Number of Chicks and Young Chickens of Current
Year's Hatchings on Hand in Sample Farm Flocks

Year	United States	East		West		South Atlantic	South Central	Western Central
		North Atlantic	North Central	North Central	South Atlantic			
<u>April 1</u>								
1931-40(Av.)	34.9	36.1	34.4	31.9	39.1	36.7	23.0	
1941	40.5	41.0	45.5	37.9	44.6	39.5	29.5	
1942	47.1	42.3	50.9	52.3	46.7	46.4	31.4	
<u>May 1</u>								
1931-40(Av.)	87.4	85.6	104.6	108.1	76.3	79.6	57.2	
1941	90.5	88.5	112.8	118.9	74.6	78.4	62.6	
1942	104.5	90.4	124.2	146.9	85.6	90.9	69.1	
<u>June 1</u>								
1931-40(Av.)	128.8	129.4	168.1	183.0	100.5	102.6	84.8	
1941	129.0	132.4	168.1	190.1	99.5	99.4	89.6	
1942	144.3	127.2	181.8	221.3	107.4	114.9	101.4	
<u>July 1</u>								
1931-40(Av.)	131.5	133.5	177.7	196.1	100.2	97.3	89.6	
1941	137.2	142.5	183.1	212.8	102.0	98.6	101.0	
<u>Hens and Pullets End of Year 1/</u>								
1931-40(Av.)	82.9	97.4	108.7	115.0	58.4	63.0	72.4	
1941	89.8	99.6	116.0	127.3	62.2	70.5	73.6	

1/ Actually, number on January 1 of year following.

Number of Young Chickens in June and July Compared with the
Number of Layers at End of Year (Average per farm flock)

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